but courteously, without danger of a break. These demands, being acquiseneed in by us, gradually graw and consolidated until there arose a clear question of preatige. While on the one hand our own preatige suffered incasculable harm with all scharing nations because it seemed to then that our weakness was a sign that we doubted our own ability to wis, he ourselves ferced Wilson more and more to take a stand, the maintaining of which because a point of

bunders which turned the world against them, on the service of the first Lustania note, condemning our act and dimanding indemnities. We hesitated its answering. There ensued a backwards and forwards consulting between the different government bureaus, which lasted for weeks.

On May 31 a general consultation took place in Pless, presided over by the emperor. As soon as we arrived Admiral von Mueller told Bachman and me that the chancellor refused to accept any responsibility for the conduct of the U-boat war. As usual Trentler and Falkenhayn agreed with him. The chief of the navel staff and I declared that it was impossible to conduct the submarine warfare without political complications, and we must expect them.

them. The kaiser supported us and said that them. The kaiser supported us and said that the responsibility of canceling the U-boat campaign altogether, the present orders would stand. The result was that neutrals were to be spared, but all enemy ships of whatever character were to be

Urged Sinking of Passenger

Ships.

(Centinued From Previous Issue.)

From the first if was evident that our U-beat warfare would bring us into conflict with the United States. Had disputably resulted from the maritime.

Gid actually begin our submarine war forbids it?

We should also have made clear the forbids it?

Wilson Forced to Back Deputable warfare would bring us into exercising a right which that we were always emphasising, but that we were always emphasising, but that we were could be conflict with the United States. Had disputably resulted from the maritime

we pursued a proper policy, however, it would not necessarily have come to war.

That is why I was against launching the submarine campaign before we had a sufficent number of the craft to make a whiriwind drive against the commerce of England, and why I was against advertising the facts when we did actually begin our submarine warfare.

We should also have made clear the

Not one of the practical advantages of visiding to America so glowingly described to us by Bathmann. Heliferich, Bernstorff and others ever fell to our share. Bernstorff and others ever fell to our share.

I have spoken before of the sinking of the Lusitania, but it is my dealer to go somewhat neere fully into the resulting noticies which more than anything else led to war with the United States.

When the Lusitania was sunk the navy regarded it as a great victory. We deplored the loss of life, but believed that we must make a firm stand and uphold it as our right. I so telegraphed to headquarters from Berlin, where I had received the news.

Such a course would have greatly raised our prestige in America. On May 12 the cabinet chief wrote me that the emperor agreed with my views. (Editor's Note—It is a strange twist of the German mind which conceives that Germany could raise her prestige in the United States by insisting upon her right to murder American citisons. It was such fatuous beliefs which led the Germans into many of the diplomatic blunders which turned the world against them.)

On Many 15 we received the first Lu-

Still in His Office Daily Wonderful vigor of the founder of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Millions now use his famous prescription

ALL physicians know that good health depends largely upon proper digestion and elimination, and that most sickness results from these causes. None knows this better than the "family" doctor, the general practitioner.

Born in 1839 Dr. Caldwell

Dr. W. B. Caldwell of Monticello, Illinois, was and is a family doctor. The whole human body, not any small part of it, was his practice. More than half his were on women, children and babies. They are the ones most often sick. But their illnesses were usually of a minor nature—colds, fovers, headaches, bilisus— ness—and all of them required first a thor-ough evacuation. They were constipated. Dr. Caldwell in the course of 40 years'

practice, for he was graduated from Rush Medical College back to 1875, bad found a good deal of success in such cases with a prescription of his own containing simple lassitive herbs with pepsin. In 1892 he decided to use this formula in the manufacture of a medicine to be known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and in that year the preparation was first placed on the market. The picture of Dr. Caldwell that appears on the package was taken in

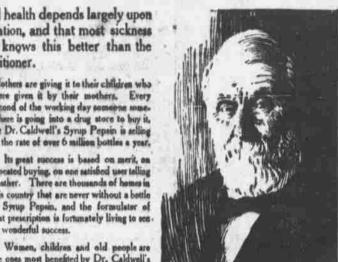
The preparation immediately had as great a success in the drug stores as it previously had in the doctor's private practice. Today the third generation is using it.

Mothers are giving it to their children who were given it by their mothers. Every accord of the working day someone somewhere is going into a drug store to buy it, for Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is selling at the rate of over 6 million bottles a year.

repeated buying, on one satisfied user talling another. There are thousands of homes in this country that are never without a bettle of Syrup Pepsin, and the formulator of that prescription is fortunately living to secits wonderful success.

Women, children and old people are the ones most benefited by Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepain. It differs from physics in that its action is mild and gentle and free from griping. It does not weaken. And while it is promptly effective in the most obstinate case, it is sale for a tiny baby as

Every drug store sells Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at 50c and \$1 a bottle, the latter the family size and sufficient to last months. Keep a bottle in your home. Where many live someoue is sure to need



DR. W. B. CALDWELL TODAY Been Shalbyville, Ms., March 27, 1839. Began the manufacture of his famous prescription in 1892.

In spite of the fact that Dr. Caldwell's yrup Pepsin is the largest selling liquid larative in the world, there being over 6 million bottles sold each year, many who need its benefits have not yet used it. If you have not, send your name and address for a free trial bottle to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 511 Wathington St., Monti-

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The Hundreds of New Name Phonographs On the Market May Puzzle You

Will Decide For You If You Once Hear It-



IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

An Edison in Every Home Made Possible Under Our New Plan

WRITE AT ONCE

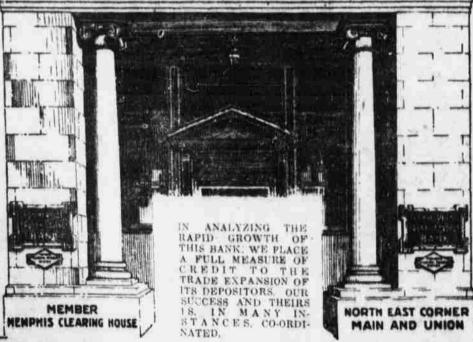
We want you to hear this pre-eminent phonograph, invented by the greatest inventor of the age. No other phonograph in the world possesses the exclusive features of the New Edison. No other manufacturers of phonographs will dare place the singer alongside the phonograph for a comparison test as we do with the New Edison. It costs you nothing to hear the New Edison under our special offer.

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WRITE FOR CATA-



THE BROAD-GAUGED SERVICE THIS BANK OFFERS TO ITS PATRONS IN FINANCIAL GUIDANCE, ADVICE ON PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES AND CONCERNS WHICH RECOGNIZE OUR RESOURCES FOR ACCURATE ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS PROBLEMS

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Ships.

Then on June 5, against the wishes of Admiral Bachmann and myself, the chancellor obtained from the emperor new orders according to which all large passenger ships, even those of the enemy, were to be spared. A telegram which at the last moment was sent to the emperor by the chief of the snaval staff and myself, arguing against this concession, remained unconsidered.

The chancellor thus saved his face before German public opinion by not abolishing submarine warfare but at the same time made it practically ineffectual because it was nearly impossible to determine without coming to the surface, which ships were passenger and which freighters.

As a result of this Admiral Bachmann and I tendered our resignations which were not accepted.

On June 2 our ambassador in Washington reported that in a conversation with Wilson, the president had said that his aim was the entire abolition of submarine warfare. By giving it up we would make a strong appeal through political morality, he pointed out, and enty so could the war be ended, as a decision through force of arms was ne longer possible.

Count Bernstorff urged us to accept this view as he said there was a possibility of an embargo on the export of arms to the allies. Otherwise there was a prospect of the breaking off of diplomatic relations with us and a boundless increase in the export of wapons.

To my mind the idea that America would lay an embargo on the exportation of arms was Utopian.

In the beginning of June a reply to the Lusitania note was at last dispatched and called forth another note from America which though harsh and negative in tone, was so worded as not formally to renuire an answer.

In my opinion and in the opinion of many who knew America well, including Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg American line, we should have diapatched an answer to the American Lusitania notes within 12 hours after we received Wilson's note. In it we should have requested the government of the United States to warn its citizens against taking passage on enemy of the U-boat warfare from the point of view of our internal administration. It was prepared for me by the then there of staff of the haval command. The naval staff was responsible for the conduct of the naval submarine warfare with the exception of Flanders, the Baltic and the Mediterranean. It is important because it shows the ziz-zag course our political administration followed in the matter of the U-boat war. Feb. 4, 1915—Declaration of the war zone.

lowed in the matter of the U-boat war.

Feb. 4, 1915—Because of urgent political reasons wireless messages sent to U-boats for the present not to attack ships sailing under a neutral flag. This order was scarcely practical at that time because of the thadequacy of the wireless outfits of the U-boats, which were too far out to receive the message.

Feb. 15, 1915—Order from headquarters not to begin the U-boat or mercantile war against neutrals on Feb. 18, but to await a special order. In consequence of this order the boats of the next relay were kept back and a luli in submarine activity ensued.

Feb. 18, 1915—For Danish and Swedsh navigation a strip was to be left free in which there would be no planting of mines or sinking of ships.

Feb. 20, 1915—American and Italian flags to be spared in the North sea and the English channel. A free path for the Scandinavians also to be assured.

Feb. 22, 1916—Executive order to open U-boat warfare on the west coast of England and Ireland. Particular caution recommended for American and Italian flags.

March 10, 1915—The free strip for Scandinavians hips cancelled but there is to be ne planting of mines.

March 10, 1915—The free strip for Scandinavians unreservedly cancelled!

April 2, 1915—Gwing to loss of several of our submarines in submarine traps the coming to the surface is no longer required. important concessions we had ave the made.

Our breeding for a fortnight gave the Americans the impression that the hearts of the German leaders were in their boots. It is well known that the men in Washington work with their coats off and the treatment of such American questions should have been adjusted to the psychology of that nation.

longer required.

April 18, 1915—Fresh warning to spare neutrals.

tions.
Aug. 27, 1915.—Ordered to send out no more V-boats for mercantile war until situation is cleared.
Aug. 30.—Ordered until further notice not even to sink small bassenger yearsels without warning and rescue of the

Fleet Commander Threatened

to Resign.

American questions should have been adjusted to the psychology of that nation.

So much for the views of Ballin and myself. Now for an authority on the other side of the question. Au Aug. 5, 1915, the secretary of state, Halfferich wrote to the chancellor proposing that further restrictions be laid upon the U-boats during the next few weeks, possibly three months.

He thought that the American government had unmistakably invited us to collaborate in securing the freedom of the seas. He honed therefore that cur drawing back after the American note would create a common front of American and Germany against England. The cotton planters, he thought, would bring strong pressure to hear against Wilson that the German weaving industry would be saved from stoppage and starvation. If we offered Wilson this fine opportunity to stand up for his ideals he must take it.

In Helfferich's opinion Germany should dispose of her opponents singly, as did the legendary Hogatius, who retreated before the three Curiatil so cleverly that he separated them and disposed of them one by one. The reproach of cowardice, he maintained, equid none the more be made than it was against Horatius. To him loss of prestige seemed to mean nothing.

In my opinion Ballin knew better how to treat the Americans than either Hethmann or Heifferleh, At any rate after the Arabic case, we yielded far more than Heifferleh, suggested, but we did not get a thread of cotton, (Editor's Note-Von Tirpita ignores the fact that while Germany continued to make fine sounding promises she continued to sink enemy pagenger ships and neutral merchantmen, frequently causing the first exchange of notes in February, 1916, we had given Wilson February, 1916, we had given Wilson in the first exchange of notes in February, 1916, we had given Wilson in the first exchange of notes in February, 1916, we had given Wilson in the first exchange of notes in February, 1916, we had given Wilson in the first exchange of notes in February, 1916, we had given Wilson April 18, 1915—Fresh warning to spare neutrals.

April 24, 1915—Lunitania case. Regarded in the nary as a great success. Engish. therefore eneuv steamer, to which none of the limitations applied: moreover armed. Commands summoned to headquarters and very ungraciously received by the cabinet chief.

(Editor's Note—The German contention that the Lunitania was laden with ammunition was disproved by the bills of lading in the nort of New York, from which she steamed. News renorts stated that the commander of the U-boat was decorated with the iron cross.)

June 3, 1915—Order not to attack any large passenger steamers, not even those of the enemy.

June 25, 1915—Commander of the fleet writes to the naval staff: "In my large passenger steamers, not even those of the enemy.

June 26, 1915—Commander of the fleet writes to the naval staff: "In my large passenger steamers, not even those of the enemy.

June 26, 1916—Commander of the fleet writes to the naval staff: "In my large passenger in the submarine question. Reasons:

"I—All receding from the war zone declaration must be looked upon as a political defeat.

"I—The intention of the war zone declaration was to hit Englands export and import trade, not to destroy certain ships. The sparing of neutrals and indemulying them for ships sunk absolutely fosiers trading with England upder a neutral flag.

"I—Yielding gives support to the enemy statement that the intended warfare is barbarous."

zens against taking passage on enemy passenger vessels and asserted our rights in the matter, calling attention to the fact that the U.S. ignored the important concessions we had already

continued to sink enemy passenger ships and neutral merchantmen, frequently causing the loss of American lives.)

Already in the first exchange of notes in February, 1815, we had given Wilson an apportunity to form a combination of joint interests which the importurbable German capacity for delusion awaited from year to year.

In the reichstag commission Von Jagow declared on Aug. 15, 1915, that we should not allow America to influence us in the U-boat war. But as come as the business of the reichstag was finished the chancelor, supported by Falkenbaya and Admiral von Mgeller, did all in their power to bring about a cessation of the submarine campaign.

my statement that the intended warfare is barbarous.

"4-Only the energetic nursuit of the submarine war will change the advantages of England's insular position into a disadvantage. Would also be of immense importance for Germany's future development.

August 18, 1915.—The Arabic case. Graf Barmstort' declares in America that the U-boat commander will be punished. U-boat commander sagain reminded to obey the ordered limitations. about a cessation of the submarine campaign.

The sinking of the English steamer Arables was given as the excuse, although we had as yet received no report from any of our U-boat commanders, nor any American complaint. The Arable case in itself was unimportant What was needed was an understanding with America.

Breakfast Hurries U-Boat

Conference.

Conference.

On Aug 26 Bachmann and I, under orders from the emperor, had a consultation with the chancellor at Pleas. We had just received news from Washington that the situation was serious. Bethmans was for telegraphing Washington that all passenger steamers would be spared. Bachmann and I were for framegs.

Then came our report to the emperor, which was necessarily hastened, as pressnast had been announced and the doors girendy stood open. It was decided that we should formulate a joint note to be submitted to the emperor for his approval. The next day, however, I was officially informed that a new order had been issued absolutely in compliance with the chancellor's wishes.

Then came our report to the emperor, which was necessarily hastened, as treasstant had been announced and the doors already stood open. It was decided that we should formulate a feint note to be submitted to the emperor for his approval. The next day, however, I was officially infermed that a new order had been issued absolutely in compliance with the chancellor's wishes.

Following this I again tendered my resignation, which the emperor this time declined saying that it would have a very tast effect both at home and abroad. In his latter to me the emperor stated that whatever the conduct of the U-boat complete that wasters he must assume the full responsibility.

I hereafth present a tabular history Following this I again tendered my resignation, which the emperor this time declined, saying that it would have a very tend effect both at home and abroad. In his letter to me the emperor stated that whatever the conduct of the U-boat warfare he must assume the full responsibility.

their immediate superiors all urged them on to action. Tet court-martial and punishment confronted the brave U-boat commanders if they misunderstood any of the confused orders or political difficulties arose through any of their acts.

How differently England has always acted in similar circumstances. For hundreds of years her principle has been to defend, at least to the outside world, any action of a British naval officer, provided it was energetic.

Synopsis of Thirty-fourth Installment.

Army chiefs support undestricted Uboat war. Falkenhayn feared Bulgaria
might balk at ruthiessness. United
States demanded cessation of submarine war after sinking of Sussex. Emperor punished responsible officer, Kalser decided on duthlessness but was dissuaded by Bethmann. German hesitancy betrayed bad conscience. Antisubmarine measures become effective.
Diary of U-boat commander says Uboats could have influenced Somme
battle.

(To Be Continued.)

## WHISKEY FOR COLDS AND FLU

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When your cold or cough is relieved, take the remainder of the bettle home to your wife and hables, for Aspironal is by far the safest and most effective, the casiest to take and the most agreeable cold and cough remedy for infants

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